AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL USAGE 2004
SPRING WHEAT

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WASHINGTON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington Agricultural Statistics Service
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OVERVIEW

This report continues the series of annual Field Crops Summaries issued by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) containing on-farm agricultural chemical use statistics. The data presented in this report are part of a continuing data series on chemical use.

NASS is responsible for collecting on-farm agricultural chemical use information to support the evaluation of water quality and food safety issues. The Economic Research Service (ERS) conducts research on the impact of alternative pesticide regulations, policies, and practices.

The national report includes farm use of fertilizers and pesticides during 2004 on soybeans, durum wheat, other spring wheat, and winter wheat. Data presented in this publication are for spring wheat only. Chemical usage information for other states and crops are available in the National report. The use of trade names in this publication is for information only and should not be construed as a recommendation by NASS.

SPRING WHEAT: FERTILIZER USE, PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS, TOTAL ACREAGE & PERCENTAGE RECEIVING APPLICATIONS, MAJOR STATES & TOTAL, 2002 & 2004

State	Planted Acreage		Area Receiving Fertilizer 1/						Area Receiving Pesticide 2/					
			Nitrogen		Phosphate		Potash		Herbicide		Insecticide		Fungicide	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
	1,000 Acres		---------Percent---------						---------Percent---------					
ID 3/		500		93		63		23		92		4		-
MN	2,000	1,700	89	98	83	91	68	54	84	99	-	10	8	46
MT	3,750	3,000	66	79	54	69	21	13	89	95	-	-	-	-
ND	6,900	6,200	97	98	83	86	19	27	95	97	-	-	8	28
OR 3/		180		91		28		9		95		4		9
SD 3/		1,600		92		68		19		89		-		14
WA 3/		**530**		100		**67**		**9**		99		**4**		**3**
Total	**12,650**	**13,710**	**86**	**93**	**74**	**79**	**27**	**25**	**91**	**96**		**2**	**6**	**20**

1/ Refers to acres receiving one or more applications of a specific ingredient.
2/ Refers to acres receiving one or more applications of a specific pesticide class.
3/ State was not surveyed in 2002.
- Insufficient reports to publish data for this fertilizer ingredient or pesticide class.

SPRING WHEAT: AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS, WASHINGTON, 2002-2004 1/

Agricultural Fertilizers & Chemicals	Area Applied 3/		Applications		Rate Per Application		Rate Per Crop Year		Total Applied	
	2002 2/	2004	2002 2/	2004	2002 2/	2004	2002 2/	2004	2002 2/	2004
	Percent		Number		Pounds Per Acre				Million Pounds	
Fertilizers:										
Nitrogen		100		1.4		59		86		45.4
Phosphate		67		1.2		17		21		7.4
Potash		9		1.1		38		43		2.1
	Percent		Number		Pounds Per Acre				1,000 Pounds	
Herbicides: 3/										
2, 4-D		37		1.2		0.31		0.36		72
2,4-D, Dimeth. salt		4		1.0		0.47		0.47		11
2,4-DP, Dimeth. salt		9		1.0		0.45		0.45		21
Bromoxynil		26		1.0		0.27		0.27		37
Clodinafop-propargil		21		1.0		0.05		0.05		6
Dicamba		9		1.0		0.09		0.09		4
Fenoxaprop		5		1.0		0.09		0.09		2
Flucarbazone-sodium		1		1.0		0.02		0.02		(4)
Glyphosate		48		1.0		0.43		0.43		110
MCPA		38		1.0		0.29		0.29		59
MCPA, dimethyl, salt		5		1.0		0.50		0.50		13
Metsulfuron-methyl		22		1.0		0.003		0.003		(4)
Thifensulfuron		36		1.0		0.008		0.008		2
Triallate		3		1.0		1.07		1.07		16
Tribenuron-methyl		38		1.0		0.005		0.005		1
Fungicides:										
Propiconazole		2		1.0		0.11		0.11		1

- Insufficient reports to publish state level usage estimates.

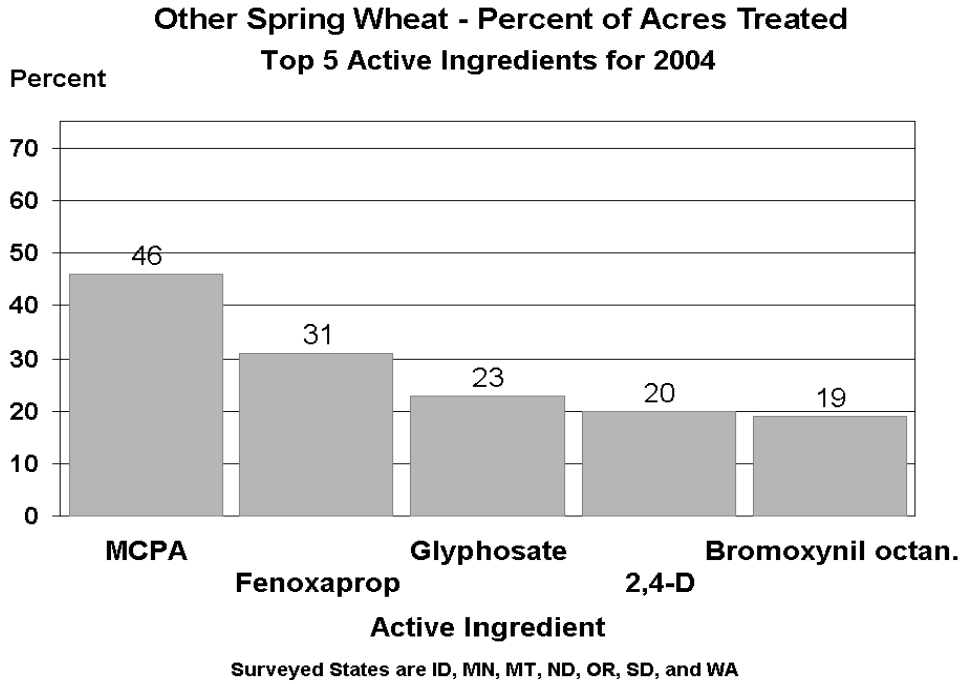
1/ Planted acres for spring wheat in 2004 for Washington were 530,000 acres.

2/ Washington was not surveyed in 2002.

3/ Insufficient reports in 2004 to publish data for the following chemicals: Herbicides: Acetic acid (2,4-D), Bromoxynil octanoate, Carfentrazone-ethyl, Chlorsulfuron, Clopyralid, Dicamba, Dimet. salt, Diuron, Fluroxypyr, Paraquat, Picloram, Prosulfuron, Sulfosulfuron, Triasulfuron. Insecticides: Chlorpyrifos, Dimethoate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Malathion. Fungicides: Azoxystrobin, Pyraclostrobin, Thiophanate-methyl.

4/ Refers to acres receiving one or more applications of a specific agricultural chemical.

Note: Data may not multiply across due to rounding. Source: "2004 Field Crops Summary" and Agricultural Chemical Usage Survey. National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

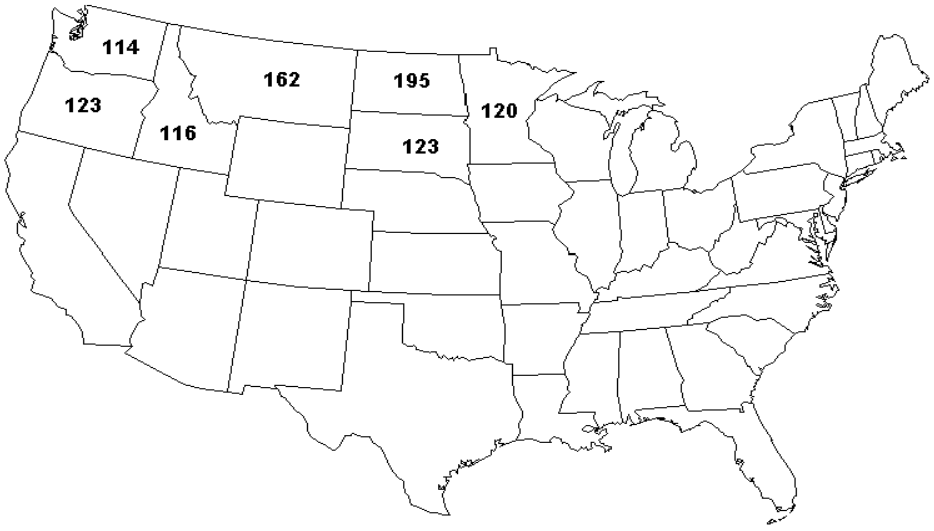


TRADE NAMES, COMMON NAMES, AND CLASSES

The following is a list of common name, associated class, and trade name of active ingredients in this publication. The classes are herbicides (H), insecticides (I), fungicides (F), and other chemicals (O). This list is provided as an aid in reviewing pesticide data. Pre-mixes are not cataloged. The list is not complete for all pesticides used on field crops and NASS does not mean to imply use of any specific trade name. This is a list of those reported in Washington.

Class	Common Name	Trade Name
H	2, 4-D	Agsco, Amine, Barrage, Class, Clean Crop Low Vol, Curtail, Ded-Weed Sulv, Envy, Grazon P+D, Hi-Dep, Landmaster, LV 6, Riverside, RT Master, Salvo, Tiller, Turret, Unison, Weed Rhap, Weedar, Weedmaster, Weedone
H	2,4-D, Dimeth. salt	Banvel + 2,4-D, Riverdale Triplet Selective, Saber, Savage, Weedar
H	2,4-DP, Dimeth. salt	Amine
H	bromoxynil	Agsco, Bromox/MCPA, Bronate, Buctril, Buctril + Atrazine, Rhino
H	Clodinafop-propargil	Discover
H	dicamba	Banvel, Banvel + 2,4-D, Clarity, Fallow Master, Oracle Dicamba, Rave, Weedmaster, Outlaw
H	fenoxaprop	Cheyenne, Fusion, Puma, Silverado, Tiller
H	flucarbazone-sodium	Everest
H	glyphosate	Accord, Backdraft, Bronco, Buccaneer, Clear-Out, Cornerstone, Credit, Extreme, Fallow Master, Field Master, Gly Star, Gly-Flo, Glyfos, Glyphomax, Glyphosate, Honcho, Landmaster, Mad Dog Glyphosate, Mirage, Protol, Ranger, Rattler, Roundup, Rt Master
H	MCPA	Bromox, Bronate, Cheyenne, Chiptox MCPA, Class MCPA, Curtail, Dagger, MCP Ester, MCP Amine, Rhino, Rhonox, Starane + Sword, Sword, Weed Rhap, Weedone MCPA Ester, WildCard
H	MCPA, dimethyl, salt	MCPA Amine
H	metsulfuron-methyl	Ally, Canvas, Finesse, Valuron
F	propiconazole	Artisan Peanut, Bravo, Bumper, PropiMax, Quilt Stratego, Tilt
H	thifensulfuron	Ally Extra, Canvas, Harmony, Pinnacle, Synchrony, X-tra (Cheyenne)
H	triallate	Buckle, Far-Go
H	tribenuron-methyl	Ally Extra, Canvas, Express, Harmony, X-tra (Cheyenne)

Other Spring Wheat: Number of Usable Reports, 2004



Spring Wheat: Pest Management Practices, Washington and Program States, 2004

Practices	WA	Program States	WA	Program States
	Percent of Acres Receiving		Percent of Farms Utilizing	
Prevention Practices:				
No-till/minimum till used	36	40	26	35
Remove or plow down crop residue	20	21	19	23
Clean implements after fieldwork	48	52	51	45
Field edges/etc. chopped, mowed/etc.	22	34	27	28
Water management practices	4	1	3	1
Avoidance Practices:				
Adjust planting/harvesting dates	17	13	19	8
Rotate crops to control pests	56	66	54	63
Planting locations planned to avoid pests	8	13	5	9
Crop variety chosen for pest resistance	35	27	38	19
Monitoring Practices:				
Scouting by general observation	20	19	12	27
Deliberate scouting activities	77	77	87	65
Field was not scouted	4	4	1	8
Established scouting process/insect trap used	14	21	34	16
Scouting due to pest advisory warning	6	5	4	3
Scouting due to pest development model	2	4	2	3
Scouted for weeds	96	95	99	92
Scouting for weeds was done by:				
Operator, partner, or family member	83	76	83	78
An employee		*		*
Farm supply or chemical dealer	15	8	17	9
Indep. crop consultant or comm. scout	2	16	1	13
Scouted for insects and mites	76	62	75	56
Scouting for insects/mites was done by:				
Operator, partner, or family member	81	68	88	70
An employee		*		*
Farm supply or chemical dealer	19	9	12	10
Indep. crop consultant or comm. scout		23		20
Scouted for diseases	84	70	88	64
Scouting for diseases was done by:				
Operator, partner, or family member	82	70	81	72
An employee		*		*
Farm supply or chemical dealer	18	9	19	10
Indep. crop consultant or comm. scout		21		18
Records kept to track pests	25	29	13	20
Field mapping of weed problem	9	10	5	7
Soil/plant tissue analysis to detect pests	4	1	4	1
Weather monitoring	61	63	73	52
Suppression Practices:				
Biological pesticides		2		1
Scouting used to make decisions	20	23	19	20
Maintain ground cover or physical barriers	28	31	31	26
Alternate pesticides with different MOA	39	38	47	33

* *Less than 0.5 percent.*